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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt use. Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

The haste of the county commissioners the outrageous allowance Smith and Bailey has a parallel in th eagerness of professional fences to get rid of stolen goods.

The Republican senators were under no obligation to invite the free-silver senators to attend the party caucus, but perhaps it was just as well to give them a chance and loyalty to the rotten boroughs they represent in Congress. Having chosen the latter they should be treated as political

The news from Cuba seems to leave no doubt that the insurgent leader Maceo has crossed the famous trocha with a large force. If this is true it means that he has out-generaled Weyler, perhaps defeating him in battle, turned his flank, and is now in a position to move directly upon Havana. It looks as if the turning point of the war'

It is announced that William Jennings Bryan will be permanent chairman of reorganized Bimetallic League, with a view to making him its presidential candidate Observe, it is no longer free bimetallism; no longer the sacred 16 to 1, but any ratio. If the Republican party does its duty, as, of course, it will, there will be no silver issue in 1900.

The President incorporated in his message a statement from the report of the banks in the country is 3,879, having an authorized capital stock of \$650,-014,895 held by 288,902 stockholders. This is of \$2,250 to a stockholder. No own more than this, but the average shows they are not all plutocrats

Interest in the Pearl Bryan case will be announcement that the Court of Kentucky has affirmed of the trial court in the case of Scott Jackson, thus virtually deciding that he must suffer the penalty for of which he was convicted. This is substantial justice, and the public will regret that it could not have been reached sooner and without the usual exhibition of the law's delay.

Vandals are not confined to any race or country, but one would have to travel far to find a more outrageous case of vandalism than the cutting to pieces of Grover Cleveland's portrait in Chicago, The picture was a fine and valuable one, and from a purely artistic point of view the act was but the motives of its perpetrators make it infamous. If it had been foreigners in another country Americans would be almost ready to go to war about it.

say the new Republican Con-American sugar industry. It is pledged to do so. The St. Louis platform

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar prothis country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they now pay \$100,000,000

Nothing could be more explicit than this. It pledges the Republican party to a distinetly American policy on the sugar quesis probable that William Mc-Kinley will use his influence to have the

The Chicago Board of Trade recently enacted a seemingly innocent little rule, which provided that all members of firms doing the floor be required to purhold memberships in the board, the custom having previously been that one ticket was sufficient. It had been forgotten that women are partners in a number of speculating firms, and now the awful | discussed in departmental reports." fear assails the brethren that women will wheat pit and create havoc. It might be thought, by visitors who have ever gazed upon that pandemonium, that would have the temerity to venwho ride up and down the boulevards in bloomers is recalled their unfitness for the wheat pit seems less evi-

weeks ago it was announced that the Dunkards were about to move in conumbers from Allen county, in to Brown county, where they blish a new settlement. Now it is said they contemplate purchasing all the e county and converting it into a Dunkard community to be conducted on an things it is said they would dispense with the courthouse and jail, since, being nonlitigants as well as noncombatants and use ring which, of course, exists county that has a courthouse, pensing with the services of county expenses. If the Dunkards can Washington confined himself to a up and call them blessed. If, in addition in a few words. His second annual mesto this, they can exalt the valleys of Brown sage was in the same style and about the

county, make its hills low, its crooked its wilderness and solitary places to blosway for its conversion from a Democratic county. The Journal hopes the new movement cure of the Dunkards may be crowned with complete success.

INCREASE OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

The estimates submitted by the secretary of the treasury of appropriations required for the fiscal year July 1, 1897, to July, l, 1898, aggregate \$421,718,965. These estimates are subject to revision by Congress, but it is not likely they will be materially reduced, and any reduction that is made will probably be more than counterbalanced by new items of expenditure inserted. The estimates are always fully as large as they ought to be and are almost invariably exceeded by the appropriations, which, turn, are often exceeded by the expenditures. The estimates for the current fiscal year, July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897, amounted to \$418,091,073, while the appropriations were \$432,421,605. If Congress did its duty the ap propriations would always be less than the estimates, but it is so easy to make appropriations and the claims for congressional favor are so numerous that the reverse is the general rule. The annual expenditures of the government have reached such an enormous figure that the estimates ought to be carefully scrutinized, with view of discovering the cause or source of the continual increase and if possible ap plying a remedy. Some analysis of the estimates may therefore be of interest.

What are called the regular annual appropriations of the government are cluded under the following heads: Agriculture, army, diplomatic and consular, District of Columbia, fortifications, Indian, legislative, executive and judicial, Military Academy, navy, pensions, postoffice, river and harbor, sundry civil, deficiencies and miscellaneous. The records show that the appropriations under nearly all of these neads have increased from year to year for many years past, the estimates for the next fiscal year being no exception. Due allowance must be made for the growth of the country, but it does not follow that the expenses of all departments of the government should increase in the same proportion for the Department of Agriculture increased from \$253,300 in 1881 to \$1,028,730 in 1888, and to \$2,222,023 in 1895. This is out of all proportion to the growth of the department, and, many persons will think, to its state Constitution has been made to evade ago, as it was, on \$480,000, it is preposterous to say that it should cost more than \$3,000,000 now. The cost of the army decreased from \$26,425,800 in 1881 to \$23,592,884 in 1895, but the secretary's estimate for next year is \$24,292,636. Why should the did last year? The appropriation for the diplomatic and consular service increased from \$1,180,335 in 1881 to \$1,563,918 in 1895, and the secretary's estimate for next year is \$2,082,728. Again it must be asked, why this increase? The efficiency of our diplo-The appropriation for the District of Columbia increased from \$3,425,997 in 1881 \$5,544,593 in 1895. The District certainly gets its share. The appropriation for Indian affairs increased from \$4,657,262 in 1881 \$9,939,648 in 1895, and the secretary's estimate for next year is \$7,729,525. The large increase in this item of expenditure is surprising in view of the steady decrease in the number of Indians and their concentration on reservations, thereby, it would seem, affording an opportunity for a reduction of expenses. The appropriation for the government proper-that is, the legis-

lative, executive and judicial departments -increased from \$16,527,323 in 1881 to \$24,530. 318 in 1895, and the secretary's estimate for next year is \$25,152,892. The steady increase seems out of proportion to the legitimate expansion of government operations. The Military Academy at West Point, which cost \$316,234 in 1881, cost \$406,523 in 1895 Perhaps this is not out of proportion to the increase in the number of cadets and teachers. The naval establishment shows an increase from \$14,405,797 in 1881 to \$25,327,126 in 1895, and an estimated cost of \$32,434,773 next year, but, as everybody knows, we are greatly enlarging our navy, and that Those who are in a position to speak in- one of them is in pensions, from \$41,644,000 tors he was turning the party out in the in 1881 to \$151,581,570 in 1895, and an estimate for \$141,328,580 next year. For this increase there are obvious and legitimate reasons During the period taken for comparison. 1881 to 1895, the river and harbor appropriation increased from \$8,951,500 to \$11,473,180; the sundry civil appropriation from \$22,515. 428 to \$34,209,776; and the total appropria tions from \$361,672,204 to \$490,668,309. As the annual interest charge on the public deb was reduced from \$75,000,000 in 1881 to \$29, in the increase of appropriations and give

economy for a change?

the people a taste of retrenchment and

OFFICIAL VOLUMINOUSNESS President Cleveland said, at the beginand avoid tiresome narration" he should within federal control, which, though by sage a short one, and perhaps he really thought he was doing so, yet it was very long. This is partly due to Mr. Cleveland's penderous style and his addiction to in presidential habit of going into details and amplifying every topic. The truth is the modern presidential message departs widely from the constitutional idea and from most of the messages of the early Presidents. The Constitution says the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." This does not require the Pres ident to deliver an annual tion if he only sent in two messages in four years, but usage has established the cus tom of an annual message. Washington's one thousand words. This was his first these institutions. This would annihilate | regular communication to the first Conmight, with propriety, have multitude of topics and covered a wide officials would greatly reduce field, retrospective as well as prospective furnish such an object lesson as that the topics of practical legislation, some of them balance of the people in Indiana will rise of great importance, but each disposed of

same length as the first. Notwithstanding places straight, its rough places plain, and the many domestic difficulties and foreign complications of that period, they were treated in a few brief sentences, some comprehensive suggestions were made in regard to needed legislation, and the rest was left to Congress. One paragraph in Washington's second message reads: "The establishment of the militia, of a mint, standards of weights and measures, of the postoffice and postroads are subjects which, I presume, you will resume, of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance." Here are four subjects of national importance treated in three lines. A modern President would have expanded them into several columns. All the annual messages delivered by Washington during his two terms would not occupy as much space as one of the messages of recent years. Yet that was an important and formative era, and Washington knew as well as anybody that he was building for the future. The fact is many of our modern state papers, including the reports of heads of departments and bureaus, as well as Presidents' messages, are suggestive of writing against space or multiplying words in order to make work for the public printer and patronage for the paper mills. THE EVASION OF THE CONSTITUTION

> The small vote in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi this year, caused by changing the Constitution without popular vote so as to debar the the colored citizens from exercising the right of suffrage, has caused considerable comment, of which that of the Galveston News is the most noticeable. In Texas elections, as a rule, have been fairly conducted, so that the aggregate vote has always been large. The Texas paper takes exception to the fact that 8,000 voters in Mississippi can elect a representative to Congress, while i takes between 34,000 and 40,000 to get a member in Texas. It does not believe that one voter in South Carolina or Mississippi should have the same power at the polls that four or five have in Texas. The News would have the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution invoked to put an end to

It is doubtful if the amendment can be invoked to rectify the wrong perpetrated by the ruling elements in the States referred to. Nevertheless it would be well for Congress to investigate the disfranchisement of 100,000 voters in each of these States. tion. Thus it appears that the appropria- . It may not be shown that the amendments of the state constitutions were designed to disfranchise colored men, yet no man in these States will deny that such was the intention. It can easily be shown that the usefulness. If it could be run ten years | the aim of the Constitution of the United States, thus establishing a pernicious pre-

An exchange, in referring to the subject, calls attention to the fact that Massachusetts and Maine have constitutional provisions which deny the right of suffrage to army cost \$800,000 more next year than it lilliterates. This is true, but the provisions in the Constitutions of both named take care to provide that no man having the right of suffrage when these amendments were adopted should be deto read. The provisions in Maine and Massachusetts were designed to debar illiterates who may become voters, while those in Mississippi and South Carolina were created for the sole purpose of disfranchisis a very different thing for States which provide ample facilities for the education of the young to say to them that when they are of the voting age they cannot vote unless they can read than it is for States which do not provide schools to say to men who are already voters that they shall cease to be such because they cannot read

> It is an encouraging indication that this evasion of the fourteenth amendment to the federal Constitution has been denounced by a leading paper in the South, and it would be well for Congress to make such evasions the subject of official inquiry, even if there is no direct remedy.

Senator Dubois's response to the invitation to attend the Republican senatorial caucus was a note resigning his secretaryship of the caucus and his membership on the Republican steering committee. Mr. Dubois is from the sovereign State of Idaho, which, with a population less than the city of Indianapolis, is able to cast two votes in the United States Senate to obstruct needed legislation. He seems to have thought that in resigning the honors costs money. The largest increase in any conferred on him by the Republican senacold and leaving it to shift for itself. The Republican party got along fairly well have lived on political husks a few years they will be glad to come back, but they must not expect any fatted calf business.

W. F. D., Stilesville, Ind.: Agitation for

uniting the region near the mouth of the

Hudson into one municipality, or, as popularly expressed, into the "Greater New York," took definite form in 1891. The question of consolidation was submitted by the Legislature to popular vote in 1894, the territory outlined in the act including the city of New York, Long Island City, the county of Kings, the county of Richmond, the towns of West Chester, Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, those portions of the towns of East Chester and Pelham which lie southerly of a straight line of the Bronx river to the middle of the channel between Hunter's and Glen islands, in Long Island sound, and that part of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway beach and Shelter island to the Atlantic ocean. This is an area of about 359.75 square miles. The popular vote could not affect consolidation except as the expression of opinion might influence or guide members of the Legislature in their action on the matter. The several districts interested answered affirmatively, though with too small a vote to be a fair indication of public feeling. In Brooklyn the majority was but 277. Much opposition to the movement was manifested in Brooklyn and other quarters, owing to a fear that Tammany leaders who favored it were intriguing for a lease of power in the government of the new city and because it was thought that a charter drafted and laid before the people before decisive action was taken. Last February, however, a bill for consolidation was presented to the Legislature, passed by both houses and afterwards submitted to the mayors of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City for their approval or rejection. It received the approval of the mayor of Long Island City, but was vetoed by the others. In March it was taken up again in the Legislature and passed over the vetoes. Then great pressure was brought to bear he signed it, with a memorandum giving his reasons. The bill provides that consolidation shall take effect on Jan. 1, 1898, and that in the meantime a charter shall be drafted and submitted to the Legislature of 897. A commission to draft this charter and to make preliminary arrangements for the government of the enlarged city was | control properay valued at \$5,500,000. appointed by the Governor. As the matter now stands, therefore, the "Greater New | the club by the Bookman: "Mary Wilkins? York" is not in actual official existence, but

unless unexpected legislation intervenes it will exist after the beginning of 1898. Jersey City, not being in the State of New York, is not included in this consolidation.

The Boys' Club and Employment Association is not the least important of the many philanthropic undertakings in this city, endeavoring, as it does, to throw moral and restraining influences about street waifs and to supply them with employment, homes when necessary, and wholesome entertainment for their idle hours. The labors of the men and women engaged in this enterprise will be simplified materially when a compulsory education law in this State takes such children off the street for a certain number of hours each day and gives them an education, but meanwhile they are in danger of growing up in ignorance and of drifting into evil ways, and much personal effort is necessary in order to lead them in the direction of good citizenship. Such work is a benefit to the community as well as to the individuals, and deserves every encouragement. In distributing that part of their income which is devoted to benevolent deeds the people of Indianapolis should not forget to bestow a share upon the Boys'

The nondescript garments of the trousers variety sometimes worn by wheelwomen, and variously known in this country as kniekerbockers, bloomers or divided skirts, go by the name of "rationals" in England, and animated discussions are carried on women's societies and in newspapers over the propriety of wearing them. It seems that many wheel riders do wear them, but that others, as one woman plaintively put it, are "hampered" by husbands or brothers who strongly object to the costume. Man, tyrant man, in England as elsewhere, it thus appears, is interfering with woman in her efforts to be "emancipated." "I can't do it, my husband won't let me," is the plea that excites the truly enfranchised woman to scorn as she goes on her bifurcated way in triumph.

"My song I will not sell for gold" is the first line of a poem, by Johanna Ambrosius, the German peasant-poet. And yet it is reported that Johanna's songs are selling so well that she is now able to live in comparative luxury. She must have reconsid-

After two months of remarkably mild and beautiful autumn weather comes a rainy day, and everybody grumbles. Indianapolis is so highly favored in the matter of weather that her people are somewhat spoiled and inclined to be exacting.

> BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Both Wondering.

Tommy-What are you thinking about, Mrs. Figg-I was just wondering what I shall get for Christmas presents.

"So was I." A Practiced Eye. "By gol." said the farmer, "fer a man

who was raised in town, you got the quickest eve in ketchin' a squirrel movin' round through the trees I ever see." "All in practice," said the city man. "I have been watching the ballet through the

foliage of high hats for years." Crushed. "I think I shall have to get Johnny a box of lead soldiers," said Mr. Blether; "I had great enjoyment out, of them when I was

"Johnny," said the lady whose money Mr. Blether had married, "shall have a box of gold soldiers. Lead! Please to remember that his position in life is much better

than yours was." A Downfall.

ing here? I thought you had a job as press | tives. igent for Dollie Pooliited." "I-I am out of that now. You see, I saw

cracking good story in one of the papers and of course I sent it out, with her as the heroine."

"Well, that was all right." "And then some fool newspaper man showed that the stery was over thirty years old, and drew deductions as to her | bought Christmas or no Christmas.

"I see." INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

Indianapolis is receiving a great deal of nonor out of the sound-money movement. But she deserves it, because of being the capital city of the great Hoosier State.

—Greenfield Republican.

There are a multitude of Democrats today who realize that it is sometimes a good thing to be outvoted. To that class their political defeat was their financial victory.

-Shelbyville Republican. It is no harm to locate the fragments, but any attempt to bring them together with a view of restoring the old Democratic party to its former symmetrical proportions would be labor lost.-New castle Courier.

and any financial legislation which may tested before the trials of another national campaign must be borne.-Anderson Her-The more the people of Indiana learn of the homely, common-sense man they have

chosen for Governor the more they will like him. He is a man of the plain people with great good sense and no demagogy.-Crawfordsville Journal. It is becoming more evident every day that the farmers were raising dollar wheat

last summer while the free silverites were trying to persuade them that the gold standard would send them to the poorhou e. -Rochester Republican. The failure of the present free-trade administration to obtain sufficient revenue to run the government grows more apparent

each month, and it is high time we had some good old Republican protection legislation.-Minawaka Enterprise. The free-silver senators are responsible for the failure of legislation at the last session of Congress to provide sufficient revenue to run the government, and the Demo-

cratic party is responsible for reducing the revenues below running expenses .- Muncie When it shall come time for Congress to pass a tariff measure it is to be hoped that it will be done with as little needless discussion as possible. Ascertain the demands of business and pass a bill that will conform consistently with these demands.

-South Bend Tribune. The monetary conference to be held at Indianapolis the 12th of next month will be a notable affair in that it will bring to gether the best business men of the land, Their combined thought and experience, in all degrees of business enterprise and varying extent of effort, ought to result in a careful measure of conditions and necessities that should form the basis for financial

operations of the government.-Elkhart Re-

It is said that a strong lobby has been formed by the schoolsupply companies and other firms who deal with township trustees for the repeal at the coming session of the Legislature the law passed two years ago requiring township trustees to publish an annual report of their expenditures. There is no minor office in the gift of the people with which there is connected so much responsibility and diversity of duties for the amount of pay received as that of township trustee, and until the passage of this law the public had no opportunity of learning in what manner the township money was expended. The law as it stands is a good one and the taxpayers can well afford to pay a nominal sum to have the reports pubished if it will in any degree lessen the tenuse of public funds .- Terre Haute Tribune.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

According to a Detroit paper the 170 churches of that city pay salaries to their ministers aggregating \$225,000 annually and This literary criticism was overheard at Why. yes, there's one pretty serious de-

fect in her stories-they contain so man brave women and pure men!" The Red Cross Society has made its way into the Transvaal-the thirty-ninth power

that has welcomed this society, which is working so earnestly to mitigate the horrors of war. One of the most prosperous farms in Kansas is owned and operated solely by women. It is located in Butler county and is owned by Mrs. Ogden. She and her daughter perform all the work. Mrs. Barney Barnato, wife of the fairy-

tale millionaire of South Africa, literally blazes with jewels. She has some of the most superb diamonds that ever dazzled the eyes of London, and with pathetic nouveau riche display she wears nearly every gem she possesses at one and the

After a priest had performed the last rites over the body of a workman in the cemetery at Arras, in France, a friend of the dead man appeared with two great bottles of gin in his hands. Opening one of these, he spilled its contents into the grave, thus complying, as he said in a short speech, with the wishes of his dead comrade. The other bottle was opened for the refreshment of the mourners. Ian Maclaren found at least one man in

the United States who could pronounce his pen name properly. When Dr. Watson spoke at Troy, N. Y., he was introduced to the audience by Dr. Hall, a Presbyterian minister, and said: "I am glad to see that Dr. Hall can pronounce my name properly. I am infomed that there are no less than twelve distinct pronunciations for Ian in this country, but he has correctly said

It has happened in Europe that individ uals have thrown themselves before an substantial damages from the railroad companies. In Japan such an attempt would be futile. The Japanese argue that, since the train cannot get out of the way men must, and the father of a child killed by an engine was fined heavily for allowing his child to cross the line while a train was approaching. In a like manner the owner of a cow was punished for allowing the bovine to commit suicide by charging an express.

One of the last letters of Coventry Patmore was written to excuse his absence from the annual dinner of the Omar Khayyan Club, of which he was the principal guest. "If I had been able to be with you, he wrote, "while I feasted among you should have sought to remind you that nearly all Eastern poetry is more or less mystical and ascetic; and that wine, love and liberty, even in this poem, seem to be words for spiritual passions. But I should have delighted with you in all that Omar says about what concerns priests formal religion. All poets and prophets have hated priests—as a class—and it has been their vocation from the beginning to

In other days the poet's lays Were objects of the highest praise. To-day, you know, the lays that please Are those that grow in henneries. -Chicago Record.

There was a man who bought a wheel-He bought it for his wife-And through the streets this man would A-risking of his life Just so his wife could learn to ride With swift and agile bounds.

He galloped onward by her side-She weighed two hundred pounds Of course he couldn't keep the pace, And soon he traveled hence: His love a tandem now doth grace-Her second hub has sense -Cleveland Leader.

PRELIMINARY PUBLICITY

The Necessity and Importance of Ear ly Holiday Advertising.

I will not insult the business men of Ir dianapolis by attempting to prove the value of advertising, and particularly the importance of newspaper advertising. The question of the day is not whether

or not the merchant should advertise, but how he shall the best advertise. Holiday buying is both conventional and progressive, and will be maintained so long as Christianity is recognized and men and "Why, hello, Briggins, what are you do- women persist in having children and rela-

Half the Christmas presents are purchased and given as presents and the other half are necessities needed by the household and purchased by some member of it for the benefit of the whole. These goods pass through the form of Christmas presents, but they are really natural and necessary purchases which would have been

The days of only toys and candy have passed, and the sense of the people is spending its dollars in making the holidays a practical season of practical buying and of practical giving.

There is nothing from coal shovels to pianos, and from neckties to shoes, and from overcoats to sleds which are not legitimate Christmas presents, so considered and so sold. Really there is no real or exclusive holi

day trade to-day, but there is double or treble the quantity of regular trade. they might use them as presents.

These are the days of realization, when people are either buying what they are going to give away or else are considering Dr. Teed for two years, says he has al-Let us have the tariff question settled what they will give away. They are look- ready convinced himself the Koreshan theing around the bedroom, the parlor, the ory is the correct one, but his aim is to come up out of the way and thoroughly kitchen and they are even diving into the prove it so simply and conclusively that the cellar that they may find suggestion of

Nearly everything sold during the holidays is purchased by the woman who is not beginning to make up her mind what she wants and what she will buy, and she is filling the merocco pocketbook or the suburban stocking to empty upon somebody's counter, and why not upon your

The prologue to the play is sometimes greater than the play itself, and the preliminary talk at the opening of the services frequently more interesting and profitable than the services.

Preliminary advertising is a valuable and the experience of many say it is more profitable than the advertising of the middle of the season

Practically everything that will be bought

between now and the 25th of December ourchased in the mind of the purchaser or will be within the next week or two, and the merchant who assists the purchaser in selecting by good suggestive advertising is the one who is going to get the bulk of the

It will pay every advertiser in Indianapolis to immediately begin an educational campaign of advertising, each advertisement to be a suggestion presented with or without argument or with brief descriptions of the goods suggested.

People are now in a moldable state and can be swayed by the preliminary wind of This week is the week to plow. Next week is the week to sow.

The week after is the week to harvest.

as you cannot reap without sowing, it

As you cannot sow without plowing and

obvious that the week of plowing is as im-

portant as either of the other two weeks, for upon this week hangs the success of

Double your advertising space in the Create a legitimate and dignified sensation and be the first to start the Christmas buying ball a rolling, for the first in the field has the right of way, and no matter how many more may enter afterward. the leader is never lost sight of even if

be in a crowd of competitors. People are too busy to read much these days, and they only read the newspapers. dency of trustees to be extravagant in the and as the advertisements are in the newspapers it is impossible for them not to see the advertisements.

> pensable medium, and if it were proper to say that the best could be made better, then newspaper advertising is better than the best during the days of holiday buying. NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR. (Copyright, 1896, by Publicity Publishing

Company, New York.)

Newspaper advertising is the one indis-

PLANS FOR DEMONSTRATING THAT SCIENTISTS ARE IN ERROR.

They Will Send an Expedition to Florida to Prove the Earth a Hollow Globe in a Rind of Gold.

Chicago Herald.

Is the earth a hollow globe, with its in habitants living on the inside? Is the uni verse so small that it can be inclosed within a spherical shell 8,000 miles in diameter? Is astronomy a nightmare and all science a concection of error, mixed by men blind deaf and dumb?

Chicago has a sect whose members say "yes" to those questions, and they insist the globe is gold plated on the outside Skeptics may laugh and scoff. Skeptics generally do. But the true believers are about to send out an expedition to prove that the surface of this old earth is con cave like the inside of a hollow rubber ball instead of being convex like the outer sur face of the ball. The men who are to make this demonstration expected to do it along the lake shore near Evanston, but because of the season they will go to Florida for their experiment leaving within two weeks Chicago will not be deprived of the glory

which may come of the investigation, because the expedition will be headed and managed by Chicagoans, who will see that the city gets its full share of the credit When they have succeeded in destroying the Copernican system of astronomy, in dissipating the nebular hypothesis in one el its own gases, they believe Chicago will be proud to own them. The staff of the expe dition will consist of Ulysses G. Morrow astronomer and geodetist; Lucius M. Boom. er, general director; Harrison Boomer secretary, and George W. Hunt. Their chief backing comes from Dr. Cyrus R Teed's Koreshan colony at Washington Heights. The investigations will be made on the gulf coast, near Estero, Fla., another Koreshan colony, and will probably require five months.

WHAT THEY HOPE TO PROVE. The members of this expedition hope to prove that the surface of the earth is concave instead of convex. That proposition is the basis of Dr. Teed's new religion and astronomy, and he thinks if it can be proved that the surface is concave that will demonstrate the truth of his contention that the inhabitants of the world are living on the inside of a hollow globe.

Mr. Morrow, who is at the head of the investigating staff, has invented an apparatus by which he hopes to determine the contour of the earth. It is a purely mechanical contrivance, so simple that every man can understand it readily, and he is pinning his whole faith on the outcome of his experiment.

A little explanation will make his plan clear. The earth's surface is supposed to curve downward from a given point eight inches in the first mile, thirty-two inches at the end of the second mile and seventytwo inches, or six feet, at the end of the third mile. If, therefore, a horizontal line could be started at the same given point and extended indefinitely at the end of the first mile it would be eight inches from the earth and at the end of the third mile six feet from the earth. But suppose the earth hollow, as Dr. Teed and Mr. Morrow believe? In that case the earth's surface would curve upward eight inches in the first mile and six feet in three miles. Therefore, if the horizontal line were started six feet above the earth it would gradually approach the earth and meet it

at the end of the third mile. The difficulty is to extend such a line far enough to keep is absolutely straight. The land surface of the earth is too uneven for the experiment, and it is agreed that the seas must follow the curvature of the globe. Hence the experiment along the gulf coast. Mr. Morrow says no demonstration of the earth's contour by measurement at the sea level has ever been made. He has built at the shops in Pullman a mechanical contrivance which he believes will solve the problem. He has a twelvefoot piece of mahogany made into straightedge. It will be carried by two mahogany standards, each of which will have a clamp on its side for holding the straightedge. A slot and screw will make is possible to raise or lower the clamps and

the straightedge when necessary. These standards will be set up at the level and the strightedge adjusted in a horizontal position with spirt levels at a height of six feet. At the south end of this rectilineator, as he calls it, Mr. Morrow will place rectilineator No. 2, bringing them together and carefully adjusting them until the two straightedges form one straightedge. In other words, rectilineator No. will continue the horizontal line started by rectilineator No. 1. No. 1 will then be removed from the north end of No. 2 and attached to the south end of No. 2, thus continuing the straight line another twelve By continuing this operation 1,440 times the line will have been extended three miles from the starting point. If it is then twelve feet above the sea level Mr. Morrow will have to admit the earth's sur-

face is convex, but if the line and the earth come together he will boldly claim it as proof of the truth of the Koreshan theory People have waited for necessities that that the people of the world are living on the inside of a hollow globe.

TO PROVE THE THEORY.

Mr. Morrow, who has been a follower of whole world will be forced to accept it. The ship at sea is the familiar test of the old theory of the convexity of the earth's surface, but Mr. Morrow disputes its refiability. He has gone to the lake shore with his telescope and aimed it at snips that showed only a topmast or a smokestack above the horizon to the naked eye. The familiar theory is that the hull of such a vessel is hidden by the bulge in the earth's surface. Mr. Morrow asserts, however, that human sight is misleading. He claims that his telescope shows not only the top works of such vessels in sight, but also the hulls. He made some of his experiments with white targets set up in the old Illinois and Michigan canal. When he rowed away five miles his telescope, held twelve inches from the water, not only gave a view of the entrie surface of the targets, but revealed the reflection of the targets in the water, from which he was convinced the surface of the water curved

upward instead of downward. Mr. Morrow says he is going to make an honest test in Florida and abide by the result. He challenges the investigation of the scientific world. If his work turns out as he expects, he says it will overturn all the old religions and reduce all the old sciences to rubbish.

The Koreshan system estimates the world to be a stratum of gold, succeeded on the inside by strata of mercury, silver, copper, in, zinc and iron in the order named. Superimposed on these seven metallic strata are supposed to be five mineral strata, and above these the disintegrated elements of the earth's surface. The sun is supposed to be about one hundred miles in diameter, and to be located in the center of the hollow globe four thousand miles from the earth's surface. The Koreshan system teaches, however, that the sun is hidden from sight by three atmospheres, and that what human beings see as the sun is the focalization of the true sun's energies at a dis tance of 1,300 miles from the earth's sur-

The sun and the world are supposed to constitute a mighty galvanic battery, which develops millions of cathode rays that are projected back and forth on the inside of the globe and flash out here and there as stars. Each of the planets is supposed to be not a real material globe, but merely the energy of one of the minerals in the earth's rind focalized in space and made uminous as light. The Koreshan system has an elaborate series of theories to explain astronomical problems, and prophets are loaded with ready answers for puzzling questions.

Delegate "Denny" Flynn. Washington Letter.

Dennis Flynn, the delegate from Oklahoma Territory, was defeated for re-election by about 1,100 votes, while the Territory went Populistic and Democratic by 12,000. Few men will be missed to a greater extent than "Denny," as he is familiarly

He has sat in the House two termever since Oklahoma was formed in Territory, and has a record of pas more legislation for his constituents in b a Democratic and Republican House th any other delegate known to history. made many friends, and in order to get his bills before the House he would persuade one of them to get recognition one day and another friend another day, who would call up various measures. This as to divert attention from him- sequel.

all the time, nor could the speaker recog-nize him as often as "Denny" wanted. He host of congressmen on his staff, who helped him wonderfully Mr. Flynn is a stanch friend of President Cleveland in everything except poli-Years ago he was an office boy in Grover Cleveland's office in Buffalo, N. and the latter has never forgotten his young friend. Mr. Flynn frequently calls at the White House, where he is familiarly addressed as "Denny" by the President. Mr. Flynn was working hard to have his Territory elevated to statehood, but his defeat and the fact that Oklahoma has gone over to Populism will keep her a Territory for an indefinite period.

CUBAN CHARACTERISTICS.

Inflattering Picture of Life Before the War Now Raging.

Boston Transcript. The rainy season in Cuba, or "the time of the waters" as the natives call it in Spanish, begins usually the last of May. Then what was late a paradise is turned into a vertiable mud hole. The most intolerable heat prevails, and myriads of flies and mosquitoes swarm everywhere. This lasts for something over four months, for it is well into October before the season changes. In the meantime, rainstorms of tremendous fury rage intermittently. These showers are unsurpassed outside the tropics. The noise of them cannot be conceived by a person who has never heard it. There is a perfect thundering of water that drowns out every other sound, so that it is impossible to keep up conversation. The rain pours down on the hollow tiles of the roofs and falls from the eaves in cataracts. . It soaks even the walls and floors, wetting the inside so that the moisture drips off the

The ground is completely soaked. One such rain is said to be worth millions to the tobacco planters, but the inconvience to every-day life is excessive. The red dirt in the interior of the island alternates with the changing seasons between a state of fine powder and sticking mud, and so after a rain the roads are impassable, and no one can go for bread and meat. As no animal larger than a hog may be killed without a permit from the government, we had either to live on pork or go without

To escape the incessant rains of the season many people go to the popular resorts son is much shorter and less disagreeable, Some of these places are delightfully high and dry. The most attractive at which we visited was the "Vedado" on the ceast, about three miles out from Havana. There are pretty villas all about there with beautiful gardens and roof plazzas that command a fine sea view. The hotels draw gay company and there is much bathing, for the beach is good; but sharks as large as big ood abound. For protection against them the bathing places are barred off with railroad iron fastened closely together, and through this we could see the creatures snapping their jaws.

At these watering places there is an abundance of what the Cubans call "gayety," but which is really nothing more than show, confusion and dirt. In the narrow streets the venders hawk loudly and the stage coaches toot their tin horns and clank noisily by. In the gardens the indolent servants make quite as much noise as the screaming children, for both are without restraint. Dinner is served in a courtyard where the white marble floor is unwashed, a pig feeds under the table, and a careless waiter lets his filthy towel drag over the beautiful gown of the hostess, and still is unrebuked And yet these things occur among the

better class of Cubans who have lived An American in Cuba once ob served to me that these people are much like the educated savage who at the first opportunity falls back into his primitive habits. But the Cubans are always kindhearted, and on numberless occasions I have observed their wonderful generosity. At the summer resorts we heard much good dance music in that curious syncopated time which is peculiar to Spanish airs. The best player was a Cuban barber, who was ignorant of the rudiments of music, but could compose charming imprompty melodies. While in Cuba I heard the talented native planist, Cervantes, and Brindis, the celebrated negro virtuoso, who was then on leave of absence from Austria, where he is court violinist. The Cuban audience seemed keenly appreciative. They are by no means ignorant in this regard and Havana can boast an excellent conservatory, with both German and native teachers.

Instances of Spanish imposition and tyranny were continually occurring during my stay in Cuba. A characteristic instance is that when the alcalde, or mayor, writes visits the people for miles around, knowing that they dare not refuse to buy it, though the books centain nothing but abuse of themselves from hostile Spaniards. Utter lawlessness, too, is common everywhere among the authorities. A poor old negro of whom I knew was met one day by a party of the civil guard who chose to assert that he had stolen the live chicken and bunch of bananas slung over his shoulder, and they forced him to eat all right on the spot, even to the peel of the fruit and the feathers. After a few convulsions death ended the victim's misery and nothing more was said about the mat-

There is little scruple of placing life in eopardy, though complaints are continualy made through the newspapers. At one time while traveling on a public road not far from Havana we passed a hill where some idle soldiers stood facing the highway and firing at random. The people passing in full view of the Spaniards had to shout and ask that the shooting be stopped before they dared to continue their journey. A secret society called Nonyugas exists in the cities, and is nothing less than a band of desperadoes, including the lowest class of negroes, Chinese and whites. The initiation consists in drinking the warm ood of a black cock and runn the night, dagger in hand, to attack the first male adult encountered. The Spanish police would ridicule the idea of such society, but many families have proved it to their sorrow. Several well-known citizens have been killed by Nonyugas, and a lady visiting an old colored servant was imprisoned by two of them and only escaped through the strategy of the negress. Strangers in Havana need to be cautious about traveling alone in the public cabs which are numerous, for instances are well known where the cabmen have driven such into dens of Nonyugas, who strippe them of everything, even to clothes. It is well for various reasons to shun these The horses are often vehicles. diseased hacks from which one might easily

scales still showering from them after an attack of the leathsome disease Bomba street in Havana is a filthy place where the worst types of Chinese, negroes and various people are found. The tenements are breeders of pestilence, and the inhabitants swarm out of them half-naked, and rob or kill a stranger without com-A revolting experience, which shocked myself and the other foreigners present

catch the glanders, and the carriages may

reasonably be infected with smallpox, for

people are allowed to travel about with the

child of one of the servants had lately died and the poor little corpse, laid on a board and swarming with ants, was carried past us in the midst of our dinner. It was tossed like a log into the cart like a "Black Maria," which the authorities provide to cary bodies to the trenches, where the poor are always buried Once while smallpox was raging in the viilages we were driving out into the country and passed on the way a cart in which a poor man lay dying alone, because body dared to attend him. We dashed by at full speed to avoid danger, but ran into something quite as bad when crossing the railway on our return home; the garbage train from Havana was just passing. It was made up of open cars laden with the refuse of the city, and on its way to a

occurred while I was in the "Vedado.

plantation where it is used as a fertilizer. During the entire distance this filth is exposed to the blazing heat of a tropical sun, while swarms of flies accompany the cars in ever-increasing numbers. Is it wondered that pestilence in every form rages in Cuba? The question is why is there no more, with all this filth and contagion, and no attempt at sanitation or cleanliness. A Cuban writer, lamenting says that "excepting these conditions. Cairo, no other city in the civilized world is as dirty as Hayana." It is providential that there is a rainy season, and that nature for a part of each year furnishes the evelones and torrents to destroy the germs of more disease and misery.

Eligible.

Philadelphia Press. We knew that he would finally locate it. Old Mr. Bayard has just discovered that his mother's great-grandfather was once the Mayor of Bristol, England. Now that he has demonstrated his eligibility we trust that Queen Victoria will not delay in bestowing upon Mr. Bayard the baronetcy which he so richly deserves.

The Sequel.

Kansas City Journal. The title of William J. Bryan's book, now in preparation, is "The First Battle." el. to be issued in 1901, will be "Licked